

Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

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SURVEYOR GENERAL, ETC., FOR UTAH.

By the telegrams, which appear in another column, it will be seen that our respected Delegate to Congress, Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, is at his post and taking early steps to secure for his constituents those rights to which they are so clearly entitled. Yesterday, the first day of the Session, he introduced a Bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Utah and to extend the Homestead Pre-emption law to this Territory. Last winter a Bill was introduced in Congress to create the office of Surveyor General in the Territories of Utah and Montana and establish a Land Office in this Territory, Montana and Arizona. When put upon its passage we understood that the word Utah was stricken out of the Bill, and the Bill passed as amended. But on referring to the Act, as published in the Government edition of the "Acts and Resolutions" of that session of Congress, we find it printed, on page 179, as originally presented. The Act, as printed, gives us a Surveyor General and a Land Office for this Territory. This is evidently a mistake, or our Delegate would not have introduced the Bill with which this morning's telegram credit him.

We hope that the Bill introduced by Captain Hooper will receive more favorable consideration at the hands of Congress than did its predecessor. We hope this as much for the sake of Congress as for the sake of the people of this Territory. It is a paltry issue for the legislators of a great nation to raise with the people of a Territory whom they dislike, to refuse them rights which they can not withhold with any show of justice. Such a course is utterly indefensible upon all grounds of statesmanship, and does not comport with that magnanimity which the Congress of the United States should evince.

A great many pretexts are urged for withholding rights from us which have been freely granted to our neighbors; but no well-founded reason can be brought forward for such partial legislation. We have given to the land we occupy all the value it possesses. Mexico, who owned it when we settled here, viewed it as worthless for all purposes of settlement. It was territory; but its only use, in the view of the few persons who had seen it, was to hold the earth together and to serve as a bridge to cross from the Missouri to the Pacific.

We have all confidence that our Delegate will spare no exertion to push this Bill through, and secure to his constituents the benefits which will inure to them from its passage. The Captain is indefatigable in his labors, and keenly alive to the interests of those whom he represents. His position is a unique one in many respects. There is, probably, no man in Congress who had so few opposition votes cast against him at his election as he; there is certainly not another Member whose constituents pray for him with such unanimity as do his. The reflection that thousands are interested in his welfare, and praying earnestly for his success, must nerve a man to faithfully perform his duty and give him backbone to stand up against a good many odds.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We have published this evening all of this document which was received up to the hour of going to press. The rest of the Message will appear in tomorrow's issue.

Silk worms fried in castor oil are considered a luxury in China.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

Washington, 3.

Both Houses of Congress met for short sessions at 12 noon. The respective presiding officers announced the first session of the 40th Congress adjourned; then immediately called the second session. An immense number of bills and resolutions were introduced, which await the announcement of the Committees. Among them Corbitt of Oregon introduced a bill providing for the issue of gold notes in place of legal tenders, with a view to facilitate specie resumption. Steward introduced a Bill to establish a National School of Mines. Ordered to be printed.

House. Hooper introduced a Bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Utah, and to extend the Homestead Preemption law to that territory.

Several personal explanations were made on different subjects, but no important business was done.

Supreme Court convened this morning; no business was transacted. The Court made the usual visit to the President.

A disease resembling rinderpest has appeared in Virginia.

New Orleans, 3.

Hancock has issued orders revoking Mower's last removals of the Louisiana officials.

Chicago, 3.

The Chicago papers print the Message in advance of its delivery. It is quite a lengthy document. A large portion of it is principally a statement of the views embodied in the veto messages on the various reconstruction bills. The President urges the repeal of all these measures and a resort to the faithful application of the Constitution and laws. He urges against the capacity of the negro for self-government, and denounces the plan of putting the government of the Southern States almost entirely in the hands of the negroes; and says it will cost \$200,000,000 yearly to maintain the supremacy of the negro governments.

He refers to the recent elections as an additional reason for a change of policy with reference to reconstruction. He has given much consideration to the question, How far it is the President's duty to protect and defend and preserve the Constitution; and how far it requires him to go in opposing the unconstitutional action of Congress. He has felt anxious to reach a proper conclusion on these serious and important questions. He says executive resistance to an Act of Congress passed according to the forms of the Constitution, might provoke civil war in times of high party excitement, which should only be resorted to as the last remedy. But cases might occur where the Executive might be compelled to protect his rights, regardless of consequences. For example, if the legislature should undertake to abolish a co-ordinate Department of government, the President must take the responsibility of his high office and save the life of the nation at all hazards. He thinks the reconstruction acts, though plainly unconstitutional, do not warrant a forcible resistance on the part of the executive. These wrongs may be redressed by the ballot; and the recent elections show that they will be. He then refers to the frauds on the Treasury, and the temptation to corruption on the part of revenue officers, and denounces the Tenure Office Bill as a measure which prevents the Executive from discharging dishonest officials. He charges immense revenue frauds as a result of the operation of this Bill, and says the President is made a common informer by it, against corrupt officials, as it takes away the power of removal.

He thinks the President should be released from all responsibility, if he is not allowed to make appointments and removals at his own discretion. The danger to the public service comes from the power of appointment, not from the power of removal; therefore the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while it gave the Senate the right to reject appointments which they deemed unfit.

Considerable space is devoted to the question of finance. He urges a speedy resumption of specie payments, denounces the present system of currency, and gives copious statistics with regard to the production of gold and silver in this country. Facts and figures with regard to exports and imports show that it would be a comparatively easy matter to return to specie payment. He pronounces a disordered currency the greatest political evil; and says of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes none has been more effectual

than that which deludes them with paper money. He expiates at considerable length upon the evils of a depreciated currency, and advises the construction of an import law which will press most heavily upon luxuries, and secure the reduction of a number of articles taxed. He urges retrenchment and economy in all the departments of the Government.

The President gives brief summaries of the various reports, which represent that the navy comprises 233 vessels, with a total expenditure in the Navy Department last year of \$31,000,000; important portions of other reports previously telegraphed and a general review of our foreign relations. He shows the favorable condition of affairs, and urges the importance of possessing a naval station in the West Indies. He recites the experience of the reconstruction war, and also of the late rebellion, to show the advantage of possessing such an outpost; and says that a treaty has been concluded with Denmark for St. Thomas and St. Johns, which he presented to the Senate for consideration. He calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of making provisions for the payment of the purchase of Alaska.

No arrangement has been made for the settlement of the Alabama claims; and he felt it his duty to decline the proposition of the British Government for arbitration, because hitherto it has been accompanied with reservations and limitations not compatible with the rights, interests and honor of the country. He does not apprehend that Great Britain will persist in a refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention. He refers to the doctrine of the United States that naturalization absolves a citizen from native allegiance; which doctrine is denied by Prussia and Great Britain; and appeals to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably on this question. He concludes by suggesting the discontinuance of stipulations for maintaining a naval force to suppress the slave trade.

Paris, 2.

A small body of the French cavalry still occupy Rome, and probably will remain permanently. All the other troops have evacuated the Papal territory. The Pope has taken measures to materially strengthen the Papal army.

Florence, 2.

The fortifications of Civita Vecchia are being strengthened so that a garrison of the Papal troops can hold the city as an open gate for the return of the French troops, should the subjects of the Pope hereafter require it.

A submarine cable will soon be laid from Civita Vecchia.

Paris, 2.

Switzerland has accepted the General Conference.

London, 2.

The Times has an editorial on the Italian question which is considered important, reflecting on the policy of the British Government, also on the tone of public opinion. It makes a strong argument against the continuance of the temporal power of the Pope; and expressed a belief that the Conference called by Napoleon will never meet. It concludes with the opinion that the Pope and Italy must get rid of mutual distrust and come to an agreement without the assistance of the European powers.

Liverpool, 2.

The weather has been very inclement for a few days. Several shipwrecks are reported, attended with loss of life.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection, that the painful political situation, although before untold by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity, by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law. When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to re-

pair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted not only by the Executive Department, but by the Insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration in the first moment of peace was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained by my obligations to the Constitution to withhold my assent.

It is therefore a source of profound regret that, in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution to give to Congress from time to time information, of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment, satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which since the close of the Rebellion have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the states are represented in both Houses of Congress, where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will, and where the laws of the Central Government, strictly confined to matters of National jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present state of the Union is a melancholy fact; and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the State to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God, in His kindest Providence, could bestow upon this nation.

It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties the other will be preserved; and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities.

It was ordained not only to form a more perfect union between the States, but to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity. Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom.

To save our country from evils so appalling as these we should renew our efforts again and again. To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The courts may be everywhere open, and if open their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authority, in a manner entirely practicable and legal.

There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its power have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this Government, or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect Union of all the States. On this momentous question and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ from Congress and have expressed my conviction without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative Department. Those convictions are not only unchanged but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment.

The hope that we may all finally con-